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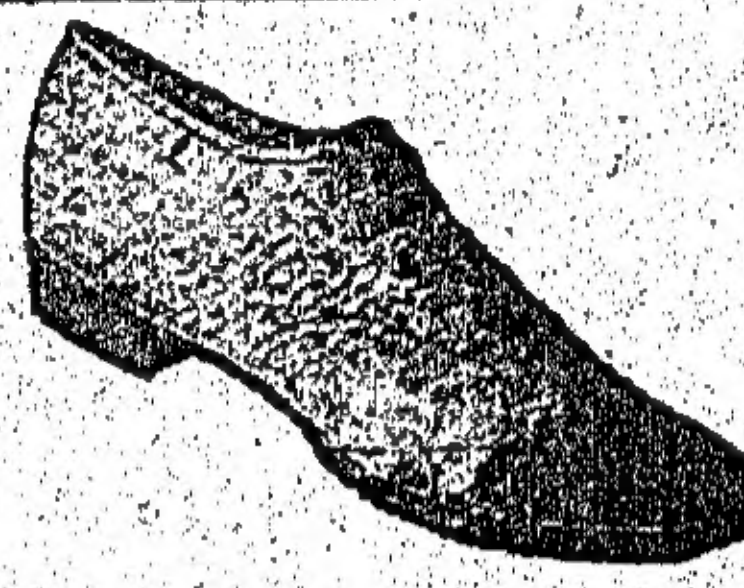
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SWATOW NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SWATOW, July 10th.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

According to the most recent accounts, the military situation has become more complicated, adding to the difficulties of the Northern troops and considerably relieving the tension on the Southerners. If true, the situation in Fukien assumes quite a new complexion. It is reported that Fukienese native troops denounced their allegiance to the Northern cause, decided to join forces with Cantonese troops, and at once assumed the offensive, attacking an important centre of the Northern army. The name of the place is Yung-Chun. It is situated on the Ching-chew river, about thirty miles farther inland. The troops are reported as numbering about six thousand. We were always aware of the fact that the natives of Fukien were favourable to the Southern cause and are not surprised to hear of their defection. It will probably lead to more if the Northern troops are not in sufficient number to quiet it. Reports come frequently of new batches of troops arriving from Canton. The slackness shown by the Yunnanese soldiers recently on a very vulnerable part of the line was very unpleasant for the Southerners and might have won both Swatow and Chian An for the Northern army, had they been able to take advantage of it. I gather that the Southerners are now on the defensive, awaiting the arrival of more troops, and, if all accounts be true, there are a good many gradually arriving. I heard a Chinaman say lately that the people are now oppressed with one war after another—the war brought on by the earthquake, the war brought on by the unusually heavy and disastrous rain, and, worst of all, the war that comes in the train of the Chinese soldiers. Disheartened of the soldier and there is reason to fear that a small proportion of them is composed of the very worst class of Chinese, and they give a bad name to the whole army. Their natural bent is to take advantage, at any opportune time, of defenceless people, of whom there are hundreds in every village they pass through. They delight in creating panic by sending threatening news. There is a reign of terror in China to-day as there is in other parts of the world, but in the case of China for absolutely understandable reasons—certainly not the creation of the people, ninety-nine per cent. of whom out of the eighteen provinces, if asked, would denounce the fighting with all their might and would lay the blame at the doors of a few politicians and not influenced by personal motives and not by national interest. I have not yet met a Chinaman who favours the conduct of a ruler, whether he be Northern or Southern. The common verdict is that their motives are purely self-interested, and that they care not a copper cash for the people's comfort or country's good.

Liung Tai-kong promises the subjugation of Kwangtung in August. From the information which reaches us, we think the North is undertaking an impossible task under present conditions. She lacks a cause, and she lacks the soldiers. On the other hand, she has broken a political contract. The latest news—I cannot vouch for its accuracy—is that the bitterly contested area East of Chian An, the possession of which threatens Swatow, has been retaken by the Southerners.

A POOR HARVEST.
The recent typhoon has been very disastrous to crops and the harvest yield is fifty per cent. below last year's. Rice is steadily going up in price. The dear silver makes no difference in its buying powers.

JAPAN COAL MARKET

Merchants generally admit that the coal market has somewhat weakened, but there is naturally a divergence of views as to the future condition of the market (wrote the Japan Chronicle on July 4th). Last year some weakness was observable in the summer, but the market again became strong in the autumn. This year it is not easy to see how the market will change, but there has been a considerable increase in stocks throughout the country, which naturally have an important bearing upon the coal market.

At the end of January of last year the total stocks on the principal markets in Japan amounted to 387,000 tons, which decreased to 306,000 tons in the following June, in spite of the fact that in the latter month the coal market had a rather weak tone. This year there has been a marked increase, the figures at the end of January being 375,000 tons as against no less than 481,000 tons at the end of June. It will be seen that whereas last year stocks of coal decreased by 21 per cent. between January and June, the corresponding period of this year shows an increase of no less than 77 per cent. It cannot, of course, be said that the quantity of stocks is the only decisive factor in regulating the price, but it obviously has a close bearing upon the condition of the market.

The following table shows stocks of coal at the principal Japanese markets in January and June last—

	January.	June.
Kobe	Tons. 21,597	Tons. 21,720
Otaru	21,082	55,051
Nagasaki (at rail-way station)	3,000	7,910
Kuretsu	44,320	115,100
Aloji	49,300	71,010
Kakamatsu	134,620	210,370
Total	275,339	481,331

In Nagasaki there are considerable stocks at places other than the railway station, but exact figures are not obtainable. This is also the case with Osaka, where there are stocks both in godowns and in lighters on the rivers. It is, however, generally known that stocks both in Nagasaki and Osaka have been on the increase since the beginning of the year.

PRIZE-DAY AT ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. A. BRITTON.

St. Stephen's College was in *fele* on Saturday evening, the occasion being the distribution of prizes to the students, and, also, a presentation to Mr. F. A. Britton, one of the Assistant Masters, who is leaving for England in order to join the Army.

Archdeacon Barnett presided, and Mrs. Barnett distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of parents and friends present. The proceedings were interspersed with Chinese songs, and a Chinese play was acted by the students.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Warden of the College, read the report. He said:—As our minds travel back over the year the outstanding memory is that of changes in the staff. Our students have suffered in their studies from this cause, especially those in the upper school. For instance, the matriculation form have had three teachers in their English set book, and one of them had to leave Hongkong for military duties about a month before their important examination. Naturally, this change hinders progress. But as it is due to reasons connected with the war, we must all bear it with what patience we can, and do our best to make progress in our studies, despite these drawbacks.

We are about to suffer a great loss by Mr. Britton's departure. And, at the same time, Mrs. T. T. Wong and Rev. K. Lee are leaving us. It will not be easy to fill their places, but our best wishes go with them, and we shall not soon forget the work they did here among us.

Mr. Wong is going to America for further post-graduate study, and I hope that when those studies are completed we shall have him back on our staff again. He is assured of a warm welcome.

I shall say nothing more now as to Mr. Britton, for there will be more to say later upon that subject.

Mr. Green is also about to depart here, and I know that his pupils will all be sorry to hear that fact. They have appreciated his capable teaching, and will miss him, as we all shall miss him very much.

But do not think that our staff next year is going to be depleted. From Canada a Mr. Harrington is coming to take Mr. Britton's place as resident master, and I hope that we shall be able to get a locally European teacher in Mr. Green's place. Then, I am glad to announce, Mr. Li King Hong, B.A., and Mr. Cheung Sun Wing, B.A., both graduates of the University and old boys, are joining our staff. Mr. Li King Hong was a master here before, and those who were then his pupils will welcome his return.

I look forward, therefore, to a year of good strong work, and I hope that we shall not suffer so much from the coming and going of teachers as we have done this year.

The epidemic of spotted fever lessened our numbers recently, but I am glad to say that by God's goodness we escaped its ravages.

The earthquake, however, did not pass us by. For three weeks we had to dismiss school while the building was under repair. This happened about Easter time, and prolonged the usual Easter holidays. We tried to keep the senior classes going, but, even so, it was a further most serious break in the course of study of those sitting for the University Local examinations.

The floods in the North made an appeal to our students. We made a subscription in school and raised \$310 to send to the Tientsin Relief Fund. More recently the floods in Kwangtung enlisted the sympathy of our students, and they arranged a theatrical performance for two days and nights in the Chinese New Theatre to obtain money for the Relief Fund. This was under the kind patronage of H.E. the Governor of the Colony, who sent a cheque to our fund. Unfortunately, the sickness which was in Hongkong defeated our hopes of realizing a large profit on the performances, despite kind help from many quarters; but our students, determined to help those in need, made a subscription and thereby were enabled to send more than \$1,000 to the Relief of the destitute. This was done by the kindness of the Nam Yang Tobacco firm, in co-operation with their attempts to send provisions to launch the various flooded districts.

Coming now to the University Local examinations, I find that I have to make a report on the two years 1916-1917 and 1917-1918, as no report was published by us last year:—

OXFORD PRELIMINARY.

1916.—25 candidates passed.
1917.—The papers were lost, and our candidates dispersed.
1918.—Fourteen have entered, but again the papers have been lost at sea.

It is unfortunate that the Oxford Local Examiners did not send the papers in duplicate by different steamers at or about the same time. I am informed that the examination will be held in September. I hope that our students will sit at that time, but some of them will not be able to do so; and at that date the examination loses its value to us, which is that it gives an outside test of the work done during the year by our fourth form.

I do not propose to ask our students to enter for the Preliminary Examination next year.

JUNIOR LOCAL.

1916.—17 entered, 12 passed, and 4 gained distinctions, of whom one took distinctions in three subjects.
1917.—10 entered and 8 passed, of whom two got distinctions.
1918.—22 candidates entered.

SENIOR LOCAL.

1916.—10 entered, 4 passed.
1917.—9 entered, all failed. This examination gave most surprising results. Only 4 candidates passed from the whole of Hongkong. Of our nine candidates some sat to the matriculation last December and passed. Among them was the Dux of the College for the year.

I can only say that examinations sometimes give results which prove that they do not afford an infallible method of judging the abilities of candidates.
1918.—2 have entered.
MATRICULATION.
1916.—8 sat and failed, but 3 were awarded Senior Certificates.
1917.—14 passed and 1 gained Honours. One was referred in English.
1918.—12 have entered, 3 have gained at the preliminary examination. Canton Government scholarships to the University and 2 are on the reserved list for the same.

I regret to record the death of one student who was reading in our Matriculation Class. Mak Yu On, with twelve members of his family, perished in the Rues Course disaster. To his family we tender our very deep sympathy. Five of our students lost relatives in that disaster, and three received slight personal injuries. To them, also, we extend our sympathies.

A former master of this College, Mr. Horace Manderson, was reported "Missing" in 1910. He held a commission in an English Regiment. In his will he left some of his books to St. Stephen's College Library, and his father has recently sent those books to me. We shall be glad to have this memorial of one who intended to return to us after the war, and we offer our deep sympathy to his father in Australia.

Archdeacon Barnett referred to the changes in the staff, but said the boys could have no better guidance than that of their present Warden, Mr. Hewitt. One of their former masters, Mr. Manderson, had laid down his life for his country, and Mr. Barnett, another master, was in Palestine. Mr. Barnett was looking after the Chinese colonies who were doing most excellent work in Europe.

With regard to Mr. Britton, who was leaving them, he met him eleven years ago studying at Oxford, and was able to persuade him to come to Hongkong. Mr. Britton had proved a valuable help to his College. They were very sorry to lose him, but Mr. Britton was going to help his country. He volunteered to go at the beginning of the war, but the College Council persuaded him that his duty was first to the College. He remained, on condition that as soon as the Council could obtain another man he was to be allowed to go. During his (the speaker's) visit to Canada he had come across Mr. Harrington, who had been rejected as medically unfit for service, and asked him to join the College staff. Mr. Harrington agreed on condition that by doing so he set free a fit man for the front, and when Mr. Britton heard this he said the time had come for him to serve his country. (Applause.) Referring to the Barnett scholarship, the Archdeacon stated that two letters which the Warden had sent him on the subject while he was away had not reached him. Now, however, he would consult with the donors and would make an announcement so that the scholarship could be completed for without further delay.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prize-list was as follows:—

Form I.

Dux.—Sun In Ko.
Scripture.—Kwok Siang Go.
English I.—Sun In Ko.
English II.—Sun In Ko.
Arithmetic.—Lau Pak Wai.
Translation.—(Sun In Ko) Hung Hin Ching.
Special.—Pan Kwok Kwong.

Form II. A.

Dux.—Tsang Kue Shun.
Scripture.—Tsang Kue Shun.
English I.—Loo Cheuk Suen.
English II.—David Kwok.
History and Geography.—(Tsang Kue Shun) Wan Hang Shing.
Arithmetic.—Wan Hang Shing.
Mathematics.—Tsang Kue Shun.
Translation.—(Tsang Kue Shun) Lo Cheuk Suen.
English and Arithmetic.—Yue Wing Kau.

Form IV. A.

Dux.—Leung Kit Ki.
Scripture.—Leung Kit Ki.
English.—(George Poy) Ma Wai But.
History and Geography.—George Poy.
Mathematics.—George Poy.
Science.—Chiu Hon Chun.
Science.—Pun Yan Hau.
Translation.—Kwan Pin Kwan.
General Progress.—Yue Yau Hin.

Form V. B.

Dux.—Cheng Chung Leung.
Scripture.—Cheng Chung Leung.
English.—Yeung Shiu Hong.
History and Geography.—Cheng Chung Leung.
Mathematics.—(Yeung Shiu Hong) Wong Pak Wan.
Science.—To Shiu Chung, Yeung Shiu Hong.
Translation.—To Shiu Chung.

Form V. A.

Dux.—Seah Eng Khway.
Scripture.—Lai Pin Cheong.
English.—Seah Eng Khway.
History and Geography.—(Seah Eng Khway) Au Tai Kwong.
Mathematics.—Seah Eng Khway.
Science.—Lai Pin Cheong.
Translation.—Pun Yan Nam.
General Progress.—Ma Wai Lam.

Form M.

Dux.—Yue Man Kwong.
Scripture.—Yue Man Kwong.
English.—(Yue Man Kwong) Sin Che Wah.
History and Geography.—(Yue Man Kwong) Yew Hon Ping.
Mathematics.—Yue Man Kwong.
Science.—Yue Man Kwong.
Translation.—Yew Hon Ping, Mak Kia Tang.
English II.—Kwok Pok Hing.

Form VI. Certificate.

Dux.—Yue Man Kwong.
Yew Hon Ping, Wong Po Kio, Sin Che Wah.

Chinese Classes.

1.—Dux, David Kwok; Essay, Wan Hang Shing.
2.—Dux, Pun Yau Man; Chinese Literature, Tsang Wah Shin; Essay, Chiu Kwok Kwan.
3.—Dux, Yue Shui Hing; Four Books, Tsang Ht Sang; Classics, Loo Kwok Cheung.
4.—Dux, Fung Shiu Hie; Essays, Cheung San Sau; Classics, Pun Yan Hau; History, Lau Kui Cho; Four Books, Yue Wing Kan.

Leaving Certificates.

Fung Shiu Hie, Liu Chun Kim, Tam Cheung Huen, Yew Hon Ping.

The following sports prizes were also awarded:—

1.—Ng Shu Heung; 2, Yue Man Kwong.
Doubles.—1, Tsui Hak Hon and Lo Cheuk Suen; 2, Ng Shu Heung and To Sia Ching; 3, Yew Hon Ping and Hsu.

Swimming.

120 yards, open.—1, Wong Ting Ming; 2, Hung Hwai Chang; 3, Kwok Pok Hing.
50 yards, senior.—1, Wong Ting Ming; 2, Hung Hwai Chang.
50 yards, junior.—1, Ma Wai Law; 2, Wong Yau Ching.
Dive (open).—1, Ng Hong Hec; 2, Ma Hin Lee.

Form Nine, 6th Form.

Kwok Pok Hing, Ng Hong Hec, Liu Ka Po, Ng Shu Heung.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. A. BRITTON.

Following the distribution of prizes, several presentations were made to Mr. F. A. Britton.

The Warden, in addressing the gathering, paid a warm tribute to the good qualities of Mr. Britton, who had proved an esteemed friend to him and to the school. He was grateful to Mr. Britton for his loyal co-operation. Mr. Britton had done everything that a man could do to help in the work he was interested in, and his going away was a loss to the College which would only be repaired by his return. So he hoped by God's help he would be enabled to return. The College Council appreciated Mr. Britton's work very highly indeed. Mr. Britton was going home with the intention of obtaining a commission. They also understood that he was going to be married (applause)—and the Council were making him a present of a cheque in token of their appreciation. They wished him all happiness in his married life.

Archdeacon Barnett then presented Mr. Britton with a cheque from the Council and with a silver coffee and tea set, travelling trunk and several smaller presents, from the masters and boys. The venerable gentleman said that St. Stephen's College was losing a friend, a proved friend who was a help to them all. He asked Mr. Britton to accept the cheque as a small token of the Council's gratitude. He only wished to add to what had been already said by the Warden, "fate, fan lai."

Mr. Britton, who was visibly moved, returned thanks. He said he hoped to return to St. Stephen's, which had become like a home to him during the last six years. He wished to take away the thought with him that the boys would remember him in their prayers, as he would remember them in his. He then referred briefly to the work of the College during his six years' work, of the improvement made in sports, etc., and ended by asking God's blessing on the institution.

TO HELP DISTRESSED PERSIA AMERICAN RED CROSS MISSION IN HONGKONG.

LOCAL PARSEE DEMONSTRATION.

To love one's fellowmen; to relieve them in their distress; to sink colour-prejudices, animosities and distinctions, and succour them in their need—that was the keynote of the address delivered by Professor A. V. W. Jackson, of Columbia University, at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening.

The occasion was a gathering of the local Parsee community, who assembled to wish God-speed to the Professor and his colleagues from America who are proceeding to Persia on behalf of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee of New York.

This committee, organized some years ago for the relief of distress in Armenia and Syria, has lately extended its scope to include Persia, and this is the first American mission to that country. The committee receives a monthly grant of £2,000,000 from the American Red Cross, a portion of which is now to be spent in Persia.

The party is headed by Dr. Joseph W. Cook, who for five years was in charge of the American Presbyterian Hospital at Teheran. Associated with him are Prof. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and Dr. E. W. MacDowell; Messrs. Elmer, Partridge, Maynard, Dobinson and Smith, all experienced in relief work.

The expedition is provided with several tons of medical and surgical equipment and its purpose is to relieve the famine-stricken, of whom there are hundreds of thousands in Persia at the present moment.

The expedition arrived in Hongkong a few days ago and left yesterday for Persia.

Professor Middleton Smith presided over the meeting at the Hongkong Hotel, which was attended by a large number of the Parsee community.

Professor Smith said that Professor Jackson occupied the chair of Oriental languages in one of the most famous of the American universities. (Applause.) Professor Jackson was leaving a country the greatness of which it was impossible to realise unless one had visited it. He himself had spent three months in the United States, on his way to Hongkong, and he was bound to say that America, as he saw it, was very different from the America which he, in common with many others, imagined. Although in Europe, America was associated mostly with that branch of thought with which he himself was connected—the practical rather than the spiritual side of life—yet, it must be remembered that America had produced men like Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others who had considered very deeply the things which count more than the material things in life. At present, the material things were very much in people's minds because of this awful catastrophe of the war, but behind all the material things of the war were the spiritual forces, and he firmly believed that it was the spiritual aspect which brought America into the fray, and it would be the spiritual aspect which would carry America through it. (Applause.) He was convinced that one great result of the war would be that Europe would realise that there were great spiritual forces operating in America. (Applause.) It was a very happy augury for the future that the mission, which was going to Persia, would return with increased knowledge not only of what Persia needed in a material way to-day, but also of its remarkable history and of the deep thoughts of its intellectuals many thousands of years ago, when the ancestors of himself and Professor Jackson were savages with painted bodies.

Professor Jackson opened his address by first explaining the purpose of the philanthropic mission of the party for American relief work in Persia, of which he is a member. It seemed peculiarly opportune, he added, to be unexpectedly invited to speak before the Parsees of Hongkong, whose original home three thousand years ago was Persia, the historic land of Iran. Though speaking as a staunch Christian, he continued, I would emphasize, the many points of resemblance between the ancient religion of Zoroaster, the ancient Persian sage, and Judaism and Christianity. It is these parallels that have interested me for years.

The old idea of the Persian God, Ormuzd, who is in constant struggle against Ahriman, the Devil, is a fundamental doctrine of the creed. The Zoroastrian scriptures, or the historic Bible of the Parsees, inculcates most strongly the importance of purity of the body and soul alike. The old-time texts

of nearly thirty centuries ago abound in principles of this kind:

Man, who is God's creature, is a free agent, but must choose rightly and bring about the final triumph of good over evil. To guide him in his choice Zoroaster was sent into the world as a prophet. His doctrine, which is not quite certain, was at least as early as the seventh century before the Christian era, and it may have been still earlier.

The lecturer then proceeded to outline the historic changes in Persia, the introduction of Mohammedanism as the present faith of Iran, and traced the events that led to the fact that most of the followers of Zoroaster are now found in India. There remain, however, about ten thousand in Persia, their ancestral home.

There are a number of allusions in our Christian scriptures to Persia in ancient times, continued the professor, and he quoted these from the Bible. He then quoted from the Avesta, or Zoroastrian scriptures of antiquity, to show the old-time Persian idea of God.

The ethics of the religion may be summed up in three words from the original texts—*humata, hukhta, vahishta*—"good thoughts, good words, good deeds."

Generosity was one of the characteristics of the modern Parsee. Look round in India, and ask who founded the large institutions. The reply would be that they were founded by Parsee donations. When visiting the Hongkong University he was surprised to learn that the foundation of the University was laid by a Parsee merchant.

A cardinal doctrine of the Zoroastrian faith is a belief in a future life. The coming of a Saviour, the belief in a general judgment of mankind, and the resurrection of the dead are tenets of the original creed. Right, goodness, and justice shall be victorious in the end, and the world shall become perfect in the future existence. Glorified man shall be with Ormuzd and his angels forever, and evil shall be annihilated to eternity.

Mr. Ruttonjee said he was sure the Parsees, who were thousands of miles away from their adopted country of Bombay, were deeply grateful to Professor Jackson for his learned lecture. In their own community in Bombay there were a few scholars who were trying to spread the true spirit of the Zoroastrian religion, but for the philological works they were indebted to European scholars, who had thrown much light on many obscure points, and to the illustrious names of such scholars they must add that of Professor Jackson. He had heard that Professor Jackson was going to continue the work of research and investigation into everything connected with Zoroastrianism, and they hoped he would succeed in gathering together fresh material to throw further light on the precepts and teachings of their Prophet. (Applause.)

Professor Smith, in seconding the vote of thanks, said it was a very happy inspiration that made Professor Jackson mention to them that the University of which he (the speaker) had the proud privilege of being the first professor—was founded owing to the generosity of a member of the Parsee community. (Applause.) One thought that had struck him from the remarks of the Professor was that all great religions had sprung from Asia, nothing had come from Europe or America. He believed firmly that, as the 19th century was wonderful for its mechanical and scientific inventions, so the 20th century would be remembered for the realm of spiritual work.

The Rev. Dr. T. E. Pearce also addressed the gathering.

Miss Setna presented bouquets of flowers to Professor and Mrs. Jackson, after which the company sat down to tea.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ASSAULTED WITH A BRICK.

A coolie was charged with assaulting another coolie.

It was stated that defendant knocked down complainant and then hit him with a brick.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

REVOLVER IN A TEA-CADDY.

Another Chinese, who had recently arrived from America, was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a licence.

A *lukong* said the revolver had been taken to pieces and concealed in a tea-caddy.

Defendant stated that he bought the revolver whilst in America and intended taking it to the country.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$200, and confiscated the revolver.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

An elderly Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

A *lukong* stated that the dagger was found concealed in defendant's luggage, which was searched when he was going on board the *Hoi Ming*.

Defendant stated that he had had the dagger a long time ago when in America.

Inspector Browne said defendant arrived in the Colony only recently from America. He had no reason to believe that defendant was a dangerous character.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant, but confiscated the dagger.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 4th.

POLITICAL CAMOUFLAGE.

Nowadays when one speaks of the Government of China one feels that the expression may provoke a smile. The Government of this country, of late years a byword among men and nations, has become specially so during the past few months. A more inept administration never misgoverned a country and existed so long—not, at least, in modern times.

It pretends to carry on a military struggle against the South. It spends money lavishly on this subject, and, when more is needed, makes extravagant pledges in order to meet desperate needs.

It shirks all internal problems and avoids all international questions. It pretends to be concerned over German and Bolshevik threats to the northern frontiers of the country, and does nothing but talk about sending troops there.

Similarly, it has pretended to be a participant in the war against Germany, but all that has been achieved is the establishment of a war participation bureau!

This does not exhaust the whole scheme of pretence. There is opium, which it avows it is anxious to clear from the country, and then enters into an arrangement to purchase the remaining stocks of the drug in the country and dispose of it as medicine at a profit! The cultivation of the poppy is officially illegal in China, but it is still grown in many parts, and officials wax rich in consequence.

When one of the few honest governors attempts to put a stop to the practice by declaring that offenders will be punished by martial law—after all, strong measures are needed in this land—he invites the attention of the Minister of Justice, who asks that this governor be requested to withdraw his order as it is contrary to law. He was too busy, presumably, to worry over the disregard of the law of the land when Lu Cheng-chang was summarily executed a fortnight ago. There is so little that is genuine in the administration of China to-day. Even the Government Banks' notes are not what they seem; one cannot buy postage stamps or revenue stamps with them; tradespeople decline them; everybody scorns them, except at a substantial discount.

Attempts to rehabilitate the currency have been haphazard and unlucky, for the simple reason that they have not been sound in conception or honest in their execution.

SIR ROBERT BRODIE.

This worthy old gentleman passed away on Wednesday afternoon to the great regret of his many friends in China. He must have felt that death was drawing near when he resigned his several honorary positions last year. The severe illness which attacked him when in Shanghai in the early part of the year shook him severely, and when he recovered sufficiently to show himself in the Peking Club it was noticed that he had aged considerably. His funeral this afternoon at the English cemetery outside the city wall was attended by the Maritime Customs Staff, the British Minister, allied and neutral Ministers, and many of the British community. He was laid to rest in a gathering storm, the swirling leaves falling on the great oak coffin, and hearts were sad as the last honours were paid to Sir Robert Brodie, K.C.M.G.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, and his family left Peking on Sunday night for three months' furlough in the United States. The party had a royal send-off. The Legation Guard and Marine Band were lined up on the platform, and the travellers had a busy time taking farewell of their many friends, Chinese and foreign, who had assembled to wish them God-speed. Mr. MacMurray, Counsellor of the Tokyo Embassy, will take charge of the Legation during the Minister's absence.

APPEALS ARE AGAIN BEING MADE FOR HELP for the sufferers in this afflicted district. The natives of many of the villages have been busy with the help of the missionaries, who have been financed by the Metropolitan Relief Fund—building walls to protect their homes. On June 23rd, the heavy rain caused the river again to overflow its banks, and the walls in some parts gave way and many of the houses are again under water. The people are starving, and, as they have been unable to cultivate their fields, there will be no harvest for them this year.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

The Germans, ever busy and always on the look-out for fresh ground for war propaganda, have started an agitation among the Mohammedans in Chinese Turkistan. The cunning of the Hun is displayed in the methods used by the

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The construction of the huge hospital that is being erected by the Rockefeller Foundation is making progress. Most of the basements and the first floors have now been completed. A great deal of soil had to be removed from the compound to bring it to a convenient level, and the foundations had to be carried to a considerable depth to get through the debris of former buildings to a solid base. A great deal of work done does not, therefore, show above ground. It is hoped that the southern group, comprising the laboratory building of the college, will be finished this coming winter, while the hospital group should be finished by the end of 1919.

CANTON BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £210, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during May, June and July, as undernoted:—

Arcthusa and Chichester Training Ships	£ 25
British Red Cross Society	25
Mesopotamia Comforts' Fund	50
Mine Sweepers' Fund	40
Officers' Families Fund	100
Crisis and War Fund	275
Sailors and Soldiers' Families Association	50
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	45
Total	£210

\$300 was also transferred to British Red Cross local workers.

The following subscriptions were received:—

Alexander W. A.	\$ 30.00
Annunzio H. H.	25.00
Bader S. M.	8.00
Becker F. G.	60.00
Bell F. N.	75.00
Bolschund W.	30.00
Borne G. H.	30.00
Berker G. H.	87.18
Bray Rev. A. H.	15.00
Canton Club 10 per cent. on Red Chits	93.32
Canton Club Sweep	77.30
Chellaram D.	50.00
Chotirani K. A. J.	50.00
C.	30.00
Crocker J. H.	60.00
Customs Club	239.00
Dart O. W.	180.00
Dant H. F.	160.00
Dialdas M. & Sons	30.00
Dulp Singh	10.00
Foord H. F.	150.00
Forbes D.	120.00
Friedrichsen E. A.	18.00
Gaff Rev. C. A.	15.00
Harris H. P.	30.00
Herb P. C.	120.00
Hogg A. V.	50.00
Hooker Dr. A. W.	30.00
Hoson A. G.	30.00
Interest on C/A	8.40
Jameson J. W. C.M.G.	200.00 & 25
Jones Miss A. M.	10.00
Karantia N. B.	20.00
Kavarana H. S.	20.00
King's Birthday Bazaar	32.97
King's Birthday Expenses	7.42
Kitching G. O.	60.00
McKen D. R.	50.00
McNair Geo. H.	7.50
Marshall G. N.	15.00
Martin A.	15.00
Matheson R. T.	60.00
Mawson Rev. Wm.	10.00
Mehia M. N.	25.00
Melvani & Co. P. D.	30.00
Mogra E. R.	20.00
Muriel H. E.	20.00
Peel C. A.	80.00
Pohosumil Bros.	75.00
Pursumil & Co. L.	30.00
Remedios J. V. de	15.00
Reynolds Dr. W. G.	15.00
Sandeman H. H.	60.00
Shields C. H.	210.00
Shrubsole H. C.	120.00
Smith H. E.	50.00
Smith H. Staples	150.00
Smith J. T.	30.00
Poling Rev. S. G.	30.00
E. C. T.	60.00
Westamull Asmull	75.00
Whis R. J.	30.00
White H. F.	30.00
Wilson A. G.	30.00
Wilson Alan	40.00
Wood E. M.	60.00
Total	\$3,640.00 & 25

From amongst the recent letters of acknowledgment sent the following from Lady Henderson, dated May 5th, on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, shows how much even small contributions are appreciated:—

"Accept my heartiest thanks for your kind contribution to the funds of the Overseas Branch of this hospital. We have now a hundred patients at Shirley Park who, I can assure you, appreciate to the full the kindness of their friends from Overseas."

stirring-up of this emotional people. Instead of preaching the gospel of German domination, they are appealing to the religious sentiment of the Turkish population to induce them to use their energies against the Allies. They are advocating an independent Turkistan under the protection of Constantinople, whereby the people will enjoy the full liberty of self-government and the religious liberty which only Constantinople can give. An attempt is being made to create a sense of religious obligation to Turkey, as the fountain-head of their religion. The campaign is being strongly carried on by Germans from North China, who are said to possess large sums of money which were hidden away before China's entry into the war. These men are associated with a number of Turks, who have made their way to that part of the world for the sole purpose of stirring up opposition to the Chinese Government; and also by a number of German prisoners who escaped from Russia in the general upheaval and whose entry into Chinese Turkistan was scarcely noticed at that time. It is understood that most determined efforts are being made, and that the propagandists are being reinforced by Germans who are escaping from North China.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

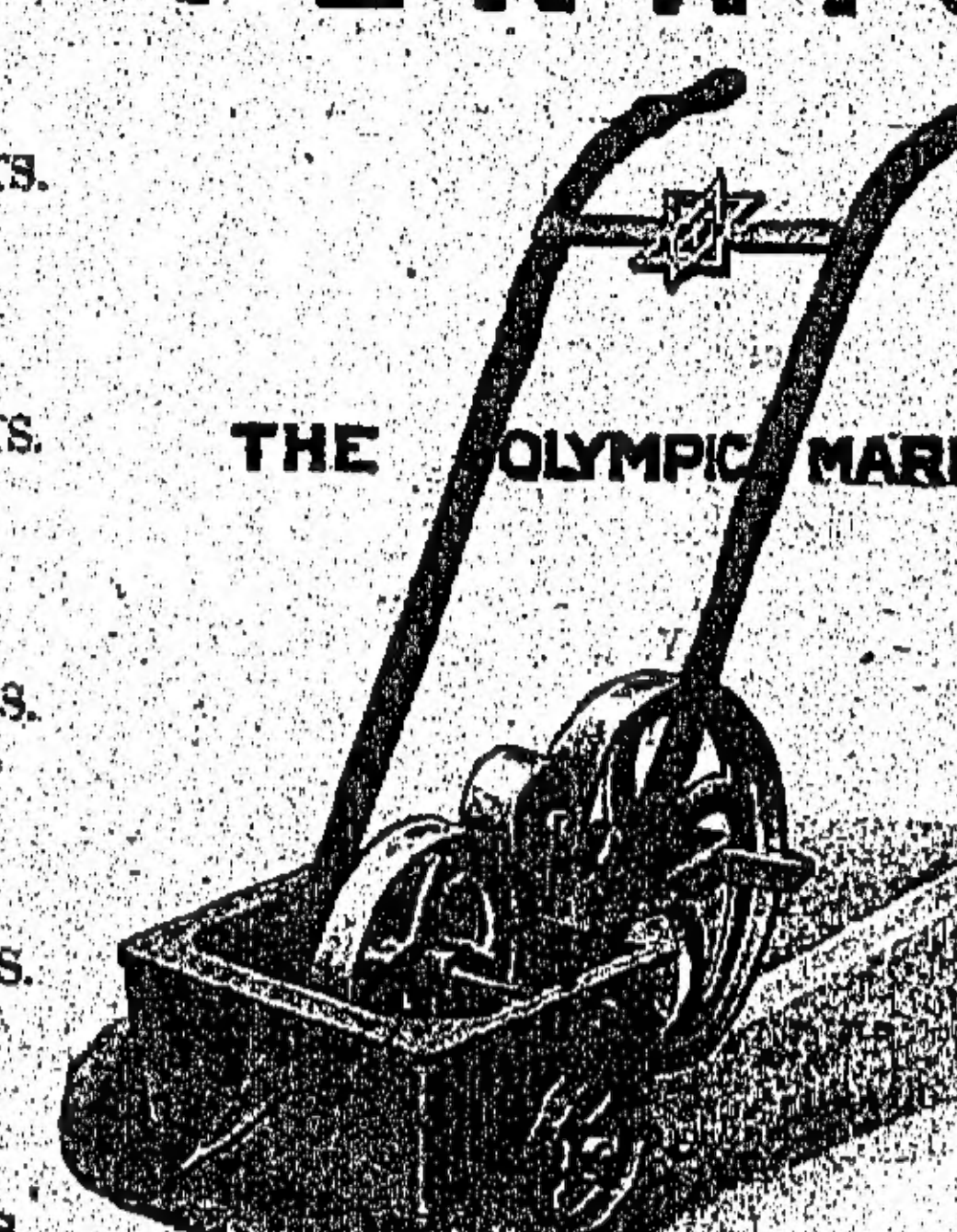
The construction of the huge hospital that is being erected by the Rockefeller Foundation is making progress. Most of the basements and the first floors have now been completed. A great deal of soil had to be removed from the compound to bring it to a convenient level, and the foundations had to be carried to a considerable depth to get through the debris of former buildings to a solid base. A great deal of work done does not, therefore, show above ground. It is hoped that the southern group, comprising the laboratory building of the college, will be finished this coming winter, while the hospital group should be finished by the end of 1919.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY ACCESSORY FOR TENNIS


JUST TO HAND TENNIS RACKET! JUST TO HAND RACKET! COVERS TENNIS POSTS. RACKET PRESSES. NETS. THE OLYMPIC MARKER. GUTS. PRE-RIVER. CENTRE GUIDES. COURT MARKERS. MARKING PINS. COURT MARKERS. MARKERS. LAWN MOWERS.



TENNIS BALLS. THE "RISELEY" FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS. SLOTTED THROAT. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES. TENNIS RACKETS. TWO POPULAR MODELS. AYRE'S THE S.E.G.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PALMOLIVE SOAP



SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

APPLY TO Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. Sole Agents, Hotel Mansions, Missions Building, HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd

NEW STOCKS OF "VIYELLA" AND "AZA" IN CREAM AND STRIPES.

WAI KEE. FLAG & SAILMAKER. No. 129, Die Vaux Road Central. Telephone No. 1833. NOW ON SALE HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917. REVISED BY THE MEMBERS. PRICE — — — — — \$5. "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2220]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.3.0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at rate of 3/2 per dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th August, 1918, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [2222]

BEWARE OF FORGERY!

THE Undersigned has recently seized in a Cargo Boat alongside a Hongkong Steamer in Canton 40 cases of Firecrackers bearing forged labels of our Chop and Trade Mark which had been Registered in the Hongkong Registration of Trade Marks. It is found that the seized goods were forged and sold to a concern of Hongkong by NG SEUNG, an Export Merchant of Canton. The forged goods are found to be exceedingly inferior and are now stored in the Chamber of Export Commerce of Canton for reference.

We have neither Branches nor Agents, and any sale of goods of our brands other than from us is a forgery or infringement. Beware of it!

YUT SHING,
Export Merchants,
Sai Hing Street,
Canton. [2223]

WANTED.

SITUATION by YOUNG LADY (British) as Governess, French and English taught.
Reply to—
Box 2219,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2219]

WANTED.

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST, Experience of Legal work preferred.
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—
"X.Y.Z." Office,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2206]

FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of **WOLF BRAND ORE** for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—
FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong, or FOOK WO CHEUNG, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lan Bridge, Canton.
For particulars apply to—
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
[2156]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

1628

INTIMATIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of **OWN LAND** at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **GROUND RENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
16	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
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42	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
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44	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
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94	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
95	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
96	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
97	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
98	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
99	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
100	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or "Latin" desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

A RARE COLLECTION OF 850 COINS of Different Nations with a Portable Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books for \$550 only.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET.
1845

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (35 miles from Victoria, B.C.) and four miles from Duncan Station. ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent food, fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.

Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT,
Maple Bay, B.C.,
Canada. [2223]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamscen, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Voeux Road. [2217]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Voeux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

HOUSES at SHAMSCEN, Canton.
No. 57, THE PRINCE, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83, THE PRINCE.
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2083]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. 9000

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF

WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ:

5% FOR TOILET USE.
PRICE \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.
PRICE \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.
PRICE 75 Cents per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.
TEL. 16. [11]

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—On 13th inst., at the Peak Hospital, the wife of F. W. S. EVANS, of a daughter (prematurely).

MORRISON.—At "Cragnide," Barker Road, on 13th July, to Mr. and Mrs. K. S. MORRISON, a daughter. [2229]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH JULY, 1918

THE JUNKERS STILL PREDOMINANT.

It is probable that Herr HAASE, the Independent Socialist, spoke the simple truth when he declared in the Reichstag recently that General von LUDENDORF was the real ruler of Germany and that Count HERTLING, Herr VON PAYER, and Baron von KUEHLMANN were merely fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of German militarism. At all events, any disposition on the part of a Minister to question the wisdom of pan-German plans, or to adopt a policy which does not coincide with them, is followed by his downfall. This was the experience of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr BETHMANN VON HOLLWEG, last year, when, realising the necessity of an early peace if Germany were to escape disaster, he made a show of readiness to coquet with some portions of the Russian revolutionary peace formula, and to introduce, at some convenient season, democratic reforms in Germany in order to pave the way for a peace offensive. To add to his "crimes," he is understood to have opposed indiscriminate submarine warfare on the ground that the results likely to be achieved would not justify Germany in incurring the risk of adding the United States to the ranks of her enemies. The Chancellor was not troubled by any scruples, as his cynical contempt for "a scrap of paper" showed in 1914, but he was endowed with more discretion than his masters liked. Again, when Baron von KUEHLMANN, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, showed an inclination to pay some slight regard

to the representations which had been made to the Bolsheviks in order to induce them to enter the Brest-Litovsk peace Conference he was promptly over-ruled by the German militarists, who seem likely to pay dearly for their perfidy before the war is finished. Now Baron von KUEHLMANN has committed the unforgivable offence of telling the people something approaching the truth in regard to the military situation, and he is called upon to pay the penalty by resigning his office. It is true, that when he said an absolute end of the present strife could hardly be expected by purely military decisions, without diplomatic negotiations, the context showed that he intended it to be a warning to the Allies, but unfortunately for him, it was a double-edged argument, and it came as a rude awakening to the nation, which had been indulging in dreams of a speedy German victory. Baron von KUEHLMANN's attempt to remove the gloomy impression thus created by explaining that he meant to indicate that impending German successes would compel the Allies to recognize the prudence of making peace overtures did not suffice to save him from the consequences of his original indiscretion. He was suspected of regarding Great Britain as invincible and of soliciting a friendly word from her, thus placing himself in "wilful and unbridgeable antagonism to the Kaiser's view of the real essence of this war, namely Anglo-Saxondom versus Germanism." Emphasis is laid on the fact that his successor, Admiral von HINTE, has always shared the Kaiser's opinion in this matter and has regulated his activities accordingly. We know something of his activities as German Minister in Peking before he received his *congé* in March of last year. He was very busy for some time before his departure fomenting strife in China in the hope of creating a diversion in Germany's favour, and there is plenty of evidence, also, to show that he engineered attempts to sow sedition amongst the Mohammedan subjects of the British Empire. His appointment is described as a triumph for the von Tirpitz clique. The change is regretted in Austria, and is regarded with satisfaction by the Allies, because von KUEHLMANN's tendency to compromise was more dangerous, because more feasible, than the reactionary policy of trying to crush the Powers opposed to Germany. The persistent refusal of the Militarists to listen to the voice of reason when it is raised in their midst is but an illustration of the truth of the old tag—"Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

The name of Dr. Mr. Chiu-ki is added to the Register of Medical Practitioners. Only one case of bubonic plague and one of enteric fever were notified in the Colony on Friday.

This following Companies have been struck off the Register:—The Pacific Transportation Co., Ltd., the Choy Koo Steam Bakery and Confectionery Co., Ltd., the Wa Lee Steamship Co., Ltd.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher has been appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Governor, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. A. B. Ponsenby Fane, or until further notice.

The following additional regulations governing the entrance of vessels into Manila Bay are published in the *Gazette*:—Vessels will be permitted to leave Manila Bay by the north channel without restriction as to time, but at a speed not exceeding five knots. Subic Bay, being a closed port by Presidential Proclamation, no vessels, excepting specified ones, are permitted to enter.

The following additional condition is added to the conditions of all money-changers' licences made by the Governor-in-Council:—"Every money-changer shall exhibit in a conspicuous place on the premises where his business as money-changer is carried on every notice regarding the currency of the Colony which may have been sent to him by the Colonial Treasurer or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs."

The following further addition has been made to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong published in the *Gazette* of 2d August, 1914:—At the end of section (c) of Part I. insert the following:—"(vii.) When a south-westerly gale is blowing and the Chief Examining Officer finds that it is impossible to board ships using the western entrance in the proper examination anchorage, vessels are to be examined under the lee of Green Island."

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

- 3.30 p.m.—The Hongkong University.
- F. A. Redmond—medically fit.
- K. Brayshaw —
- H. G. Earle —
- H. Digby —
- G. E. Marley —
- J. D. Wright —

The following men of military age have been rejected as unfit

THE WAR.

GENERAL KORNILOFF OFFERS TO LEAD AN ARMY AGAINST GERMANS

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN ALBANIA:

OPPRESSED AUSTRIAN NATIONALITIES ANXIOUS TO JOIN IN FIGHT.

GT. BRITAIN SEARCHING OUT THE ENEMY IN HER MIDST.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZE TO SUCCEED BARON VON KUEHLMANN.

MR. HUGHES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR ENTERPRISES.

London, July 13th. 1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English and Australian troops yesterday carried out successful minor enterprises in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin and Merris, capturing 99 prisoners and a few machine-guns.

Our casualties in this sector during the past two days were exceptionally light. We raided northward of Hamel capturing 22 prisoners.

We repulsed a raid northward of Meteren.

Hostile artillery were active opposite Beaumont Hamel, in the Strazeele and Lore sectors.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY RAID

DRIVEN.

Paris, July 12th. 10.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an attempted enemy raid this morning, with loss, in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Heavy rainstorms yesterday limited our activity in the air. Our aeroplanes dropped nine tons of bombs upon a railway junction behind the German lines. We destroyed three German aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing. Flying at night was impossible.

THURSDAY'S ENTERPRISE.

London, July 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 120 prisoners and ten machine-guns in Thursday's enterprise south-west of Merris.

We repulsed an attempted raid to the south of Bucquoy and raided to the north-east of Merris, near Meteren and in the vicinity of Hamel, taking prisoners.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

Paris, July 13th.

A communiqué states:—Our troops this morning carried out a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometres between Cartel and north of Maillay-Rainevail.

All our objectives were secured, including the capture of the village Cartel and Anchin Farm, and a number of strongly-organised spinneys.

Our advance at some places was two kilometres deep. We captured over 500 prisoners.

ENEMY'S AERIAL LOSSES.

Paris, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—During June 161 enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 181 seriously damaged. Over 600 tons of bombs were dropped.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGE AND FARM.

A communiqué states:—We accentuated our progress to the north of Chavegny and east of Faverolles, occupying the village of Longport and Javage Farm.

We carried out *coup-de-main* north of Montdidier, in Champagne, and took fifteen prisoners.

There is lively enemy artillery firing on the right bank of the Meuse.

ENEMY'S CLEARANCE FROM FOREST COMPLETED.

London, July 12th.

A Paris semi-official message states:—The capture of Corey completes the clearance of the enemy from the forest of Villers-Cotterets. This was the objective of a series of recent French local attacks which have resulted in the securing of useful positions and valuable information previous to the resumption of the enemy offensive. The bastion formed by the forest of Villers-Cotterets is now intact.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A WEEK'S AIR WARFARE.

FOURTEEN RAIDS IN GERMANY.

London, July 12th.

The past week's war in the air, which was remarkably successful, includes 14 separate British raids into Germany, with the loss of two aeroplanes against four of the enemy brought down. Despite the new formidable enemy squadrons told off to reinforce the defences, the raids are increasingly hampering the German power of offence and manoeuvre, and owing to the serious damage inflicted upon munition factories, the network of railways from the Rhine to the front, Germany is being forced to divert an ever-increasing amount of energy and trained man-power and material to defend the Rhineland. The interruption of war work is an increasingly serious problem.

Forty-eight tons of bombs were dropped in Germany during May, and 61 tons in June.

BRITISH BOMB SAARBRUCK

London, July 12th.

The Air Ministry report:—Last night we successfully bombed three aerodromes, causing two fires, and fired many machine-gun rounds at trains, searchlights and other military objects. We bombed railway sidings at Saarbruck to-day. All the machines returned.

RAIDS IN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, July 12th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Air Force, co-operating with the Navy, from the 8th to the 10th instant, dropped eight tons of bombs on enemy docks and works, and half a ton on Constantinople on the 7th instant.

Kuleliburgas bridge and station, in Bulgaria, on which a quarter of a ton of bombs was dropped recently, was badly damaged.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MACEDONIAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY ARTILLERY VERY ACTIVE.

Paris, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—Enemy artillery is greatly active on the Macedonian Front, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir.

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN. ITALIAN ADVANCE SHORTENS THE FRONT.

London, July 12th.

A semi-official message from Rome says the importance of the success in Albania can only be realised by a knowledge of the topography of the country. Unlike most other war theatres, occupation of territory can be carried out by detachments holding isolated tactical points. Our advance has resulted in the shortening of the front by some dozens of kilometres.

GREAT POLITICAL EFFECT THROUGHOUT BALKANS.

Rome, July 12th.

The Italian advance in Albania, with French assistance in the centre, Greeks on the right flank and British naval support, is producing a great political as well as military effect throughout the Balkans. All the oppressed Austrian nationalities are anxious to join in the fight. The latter declare that "Austria is the Achilles' heel of the enemy Alliance," and if the Allies succeed in attacking this vulnerable spot, the whole Austro-German compact may collapse like a pack of cards.

ITALIAN BOOTY.

London, July 12th.

An Italian official message states that the booty in Albania includes three cannon, eight mountain guns, four trench guns and two trench-mortars.

AUSTRIANS STILL RETREATING.

Paris, July 12th.

An Eastern communiqué states:—South of the Devoli we are continuing our success.

We have seized the whole of the Kosniza Ridge and occupied all the villages in the Tomorica Valley above Dohony, taking over 250 prisoners.

On the left, the Italians captured Cafagutma Heights.

The Austrians have suffered heavy losses and are retreating, pillaging and burning their depots.

FOUR HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, July 13th. 2.50 a.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Our advance in Albania continued on both banks of the Devoli.

Mount Komani, on the right bank, was captured.

The mountainous region on the left bank between Devoli and Tomorica was cleared of the enemy, except the hill commanding the confluence, where the enemy is resisting.

Over 400 prisoners were taken.

ENEMY LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

London, July 12th.

The Allies' captures in Albania so far are 1,000 prisoners and six guns. The enemy losses were very heavy.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

GIFT FROM WOMEN OF INDIA.

London, July 13th.

Her Majesty the Queen, in reply to an inquiry from Lady Chelmsford, has signified her willingness to receive a present from the women of India in commemoration of the royal silver wedding in the form of a fund for promoting the education of children of Indian soldiers who have fallen in the war. The gift will be devoted to scholarships in higher education, and it is hoped to extend the endowment to the territories of Princes and Chiefs and to make a special provision for the daughters of fallen soldiers.

2 AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND JEWS.

Amsterdam, July 12th.

The *Lemberger Tageblatt*, in view of the anti-Jewish attitude of the Austrian Government, urges Austrian Jews to abandon neutrality and go over to the Entente, which supports Jewish interests.

GREEK ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

Athens, July 12th.

The French General Gramat has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Greek Army.

CNHA-INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

London, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the China-Indian opium trade if any attempt were made to revive it. He understood the Opium Combine was a private association of importers of opium in Shanghai, which regulated the price of landed stocks of Indian opium.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

London, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that the whole question of enemy subjects in China was being considered. The object of restrictions on enemy subjects in the British Concession at Shanghai was to prevent them carrying on business. If any member of the House had reason to think they were still carrying on business he would be glad to have information.

BANK AMALGAMATION APPROVED.

London, July 13th.

The Treasury has approved of the amalgamation of the London City and Midland Bank and the London Joint-Stock Bank.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 13th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states:—The tone is good and the price unchanged.

Shanghai exchange hardened to 11/9. It is reported that purchases on account of China have been made in the United States.

London, July 13th.

The silver market is quiet. China is reported to be buying in America.

London, July 13th.

The silver market is quiet.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

AMERICAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

London, July 12th.

A German official message claims that five out of six American aeroplanes attempting to raid Coblenz were brought down and the crews made prisoner.

LATER.

An American communiqué confirms the loss of five aeroplanes as the result of a bombing expedition.

AMERICAN CONSUL SAFE AT TEHERAN.

Washington, July 12th.

The State Department announces that the American Consul at Tabriz has reached Teheran in safety with a party of European and American.

THE REPLY FROM TURKEY.

Turkey has not replied to the request for an explanation of the pillaging of the American hospital and the damage to the Consulate at Tabriz.

FRANCES DAY IN LONDON.

London, July 12th.

France's Day for raising funds for the French Red Cross was celebrated in London. There was a great public demand for souvenirs and flags, which, with liberal subscriptions, will, it is estimated, result in the collecting of £200,000. There was an impressive Requiem Service at Westminster Cathedral, for the fallen French soldiers, at which Their Majesties were represented. The Zouaves and the Grenadier Guards participated, and the Zouaves Band later marched through the city, accompanied by the Coldstream Guards, and were very warmly greeted.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

London, July 12th.

Mr. Gwynne, M.P., addressing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, said recruiting in Ireland had dwindled to a mere thread. They were not going to beat the drum at the street corners, but would appeal to bodies directing public opinion. If they did not help, the thing could not be done.

ROYAL AVIATORS RETURN TO FRANCE.

Paris, July 11th.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have returned to Havre by aeroplane.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ALLIED ACTIVITIES ON MURMAN COAST.

London, July 12th.

The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Stockholm says that in consequence of the landing of Allied troops on the Murman Coast, the Russian War Commissariat has ordered hurried preparations for war in this region. The military censorship has been restored.

Three hundred Serbian and Italian officers have been arrested at Archangel on the order of M. Lenin.

DISORDERLY SOVIET CONGRESS.

A description received in Stockholm of the Soviet Congress at Moscow two days before Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador, was killed, says that representatives of the Entente, and also Count Mirbach and the personnel of the German Legation, were present. There were violent scenes, the Social Revolutionaries stigmatising the Bolsheviks as "hangmen and Mirbach's lackeys" and applauding the appearance of the Ukraine representative, M. Alexandroff. Asking for assistance to enable Ukraine to throw off the yoke of the Brest-Litovsk Peace, M. Alexandroff declared that the Germans in Ukraine would be wiped out; they had already paid a thousand lives for their tyranny.

M. Alexandroff and M. Kamkoff denounced the Bolsheviks for tolerating the presence of Count Mirbach at Moscow, amid shouts of "Down with Mirbach!" "Throw the robbers out!"

GERMAN TROOPS IN UKRAINE.

The Petrograd newspaper *Nashviki* reports that the Germans are pouring troops into Ukraine, where there are now 35 Divisions.

OVERTHROWING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

Peking, July 11th.

The Czecho-Slovaks have overthrown the Bolsheviks in the whole region from Tobolsk to Semiatinsk and from Krasnovarsk to Cheliabinsk.

The correspondent confirms that the Bolsheviks have also been overthrown at Irkutsk.

GENERAL MURAIFF COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, July 12th.

The Bolshevik Government alleges that General Muraiiff, the Commander-in-Chief on the Czecho-Slovak front, has committed suicide.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES MARCHING ON MOSCOW.

London, July 12th.

The Stockholm Correspondent of the *Majin* says that M. Tchornoff, the leader of the Social Revolutionaries, at the head of numerous armed bands, chiefly peasants, is marching on Moscow. He has already reached the environs.

FOOD SHORTAGE AND CHOLERA.

London, July 12th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Owing to the food shortage cholera is increasing at Petrograd.

There are many hundreds of victims daily.

It is very difficult to carry on till the harvest.

The Councils of the corn provinces are urged to speed up the despatch of food to Petrograd.

Regarding recent reports of the doings on the Murman coast, it can now be stated that the Allies are taking measures to protect that coast in co-operation with the local population, who are determined to resist the German advance. The Allies' forces were sent upon the request of the Russians themselves.

"HANDS OFF THE PACIFIC."

AUSTRALIA DETERMINED TO REACH A LASTING PEACE.

London, July 12th.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, speaking at the Pilgrims' Club, said Australia did not dare to assent to the Pacific Islands reverting to Germany, because Australia's safety demanded that her sea pathways be free, and whoever held the northern island belts commanded Australia. Germany fortified the islands and monopolised their trade before the war, and a few more years would have seen a huge German Army in the Pacific. New Guinea and other islands were to Australia what Boulogne and Calais were to England. Australians had laid down their lives to develop Australia's heritage in the Pacific. There were going to be many international complications and racial problems. A greater war than the present might follow unless people with love of freedom and ample regard for civilisation, such as the Germans did not possess, immediately administered the Pacific. He recognised that the policy of "Hands off the Pacific" meant that we must fight on to victory, but Australia was determined to do so in order to reach a lasting peace.

KUEHLMANN'S SUCCESSOR.

London, July 12th.

The appointment of Admiral von Hintze as German Foreign Secretary is not yet officially confirmed, but it is now taken for granted.

The German Press emphasises that Admiral von Hintze has always recognised that the war is, in essence, Britain versus Germany, and has regulated his activities accordingly.

It is reported that the Majority Socialists have accepted the appointment, with certain reservations.

The Austrian newspapers regret the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann, whom they describe as the best exponent of the idea of a moderate peace.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS' OPINION.

London, July 13th.

The newspapers in London consider that the appointment of Admiral von Hintze is a distinct gain for the Allies, as Baron Kuehlmann's policy of compromise was more dangerous, because it was more feasible, than the reactionary idea of crushing the Allies.

UNEASINESS IN HOLLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the uneasiness in Holland due to Admiral von Hintze's appointment is reflected in a fall in almost all securities on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Stock Exchanges.

TRIUMPH FOR VON TIRPITZ CLIQUE.

Amsterdam, July 12th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that, despite all the official assurances to the contrary, Admiral von Hintze's appointment is a triumph for the von Tirpitz clique and will be recognised as such at home and abroad.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPAN WAITING ON AMERICA.

London, July 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says the report from Washington that Japan has declined the request by the Entente to intervene in Siberia is authoritatively declared untrue. Japan's attitude has not changed.

America's reply on the subject is still awaited.

It is unofficially stated that in Japan there is an almost unanimous feeling that the despatch of troops to Siberia is at present unnecessary.

SITUATION DISTINCTLY FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

London, July 12th.

It is understood that the situation in Siberia is distinctly favourable to the Allies.

FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DOMINIONS.

London, July 12th.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House to the Dominion Premiers and representatives. The distinguished company included Mr. Balfour, Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, Lord Milner and General Smuts.

Mr. Walter Long, in lauding the guests, remarked that the Imperial Government did not desire to obstruct the progress of the Dominions, but, on the contrary, were prepared to facilitate it. Whatever changes were made, let them be real and secure the greater stability of the Empire, the rightful use of the resources of the Empire and prevent the enemy from invading our territories.

BRITISH EMPIRE STRENGTHENING.

London, July 12th.

In the course of his speech at the Mansion House banquet, Mr. Walter Long said:—In these days of progress and reform, nobody could stand still; all must go forward or backward. The British Empire was going forward. (Cheers.) Early in the war, he forecasted that at the end of the war there would be a weakening of the German Empire and an immense strengthening of the British Empire. That strengthening was now proceeding as surely as night followed day. Germany must suffer from its attempt to defy the laws of morality, Christianity and civilisation. (Applause.) Some believed the Colonial Office desired to prevent progress. On the contrary, the Colonial Office was prepared to do all it could to facilitate progress. (Hear, hear.) Whatever changes we might make in the future, let us take care that they would tend to secure greater stability for the foundations of the Empire and secure for us the possession and rightful unlimited use of our almost unlimited resources. (Cheers.) Let us see that they enabled us to prevent our enemies invading our territory, who did in peace time and warring out people of their rightful possessions.

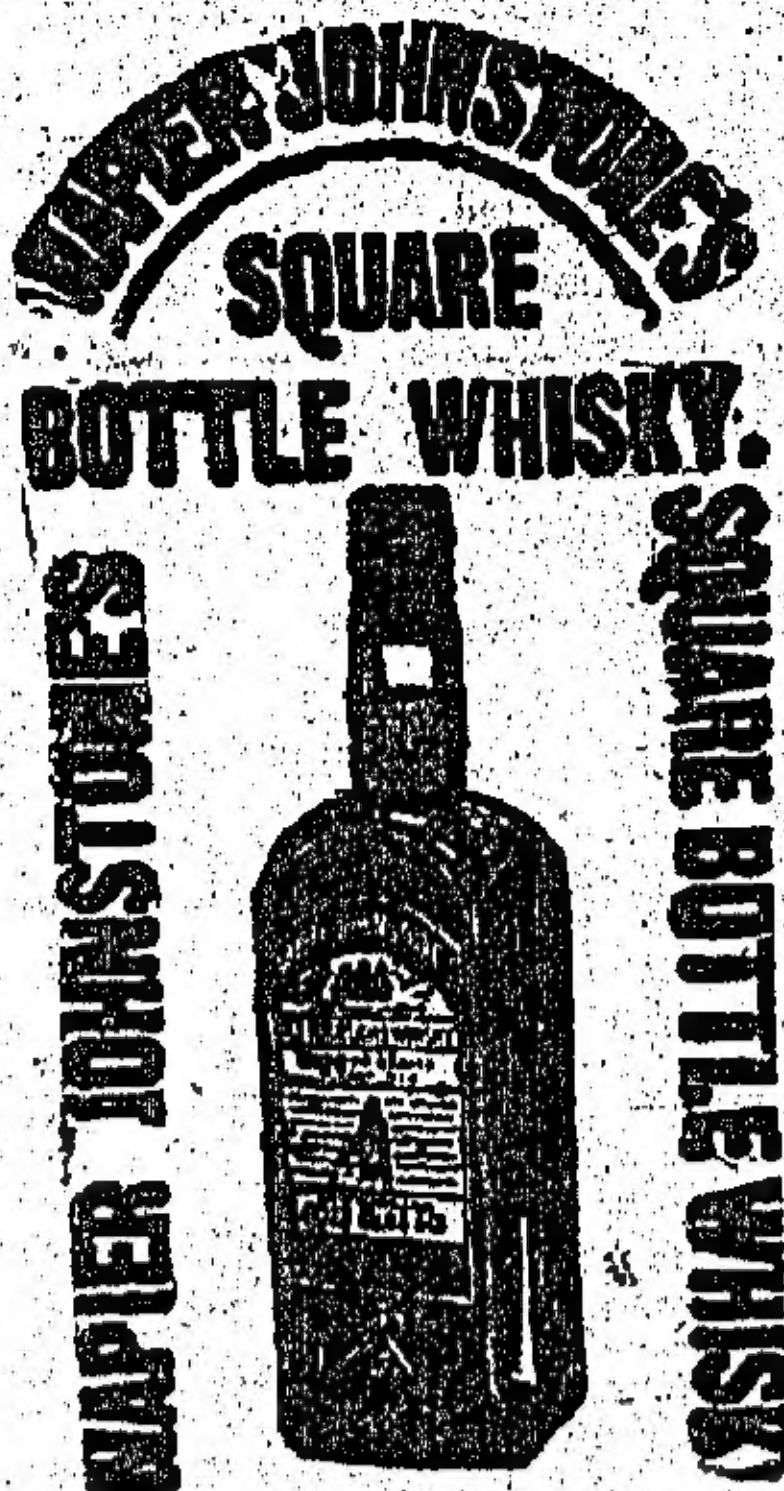
FROST DESTROYS PLANTATIONS IN BRAZIL.

Washington, July 12th.

The young coffee plantations at Sao Paulo in Brazil have been ruined by frost and the sugar, ester oil and fruit plantations have been damaged.

(Continued on Page 6.)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



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WEEKLY PRESS, for the 1917-18
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On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS
A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

- DAY SIGNALS.
- Signal. Symbol. Meaning.
- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
 - 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
 - 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
 - 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
 - 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
 - 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
 - 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over. The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lanchow, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemum.

- NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).
- 1.—White-white-white.
 - 2.—White-green-green.
 - 3.—Green-white-white.
 - 4.—Green-green-white.
 - 5.—White-white-green.
 - 6.—Green-green-green.
 - 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 14th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	S.A.M.	E.S.M.
Barometer	29.52	29.55	29.12
Thermometer	66	81	80
Humidity	78	89	73
Wind Direction	SW	SW	East
Force	3	2	3
Weather	0	0	0
Cloud	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th... 89
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th... 61

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 21st July, 1918.

Date	Day of Week	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		Time	Height	Mean	Time	Height	Mean
Mon.	15	1.30	4.8	7.45	2.0	2.0	2.0
Tues.	16	2.55	4.8	8.20	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wed.	17	3.30	4.8	8.30	2.8	2.8	2.8
Thurs.	18	3.55	4.8	8.10	3.1	3.1	3.1
Fri.	19	4.25	4.8	7.45	3.4	3.4	3.4
Satur.	20	5.00	4.8	6.45	3.7	3.7	3.7
Sun.	21	5.40	4.8	5.45	4.0	4.0	4.0

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS ENTER GERMAN LINES.

LONDON, July 14th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners at night north-eastward of Ypres.

The Australians to-day entered the German lines in the neighbourhood of Meris and penetrated to a considerable depth, capturing over 70 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 14th.
10.40 p.m.

Yesterday we destroyed seven enemy machines and drove down six uncontrolled. Four British machines are missing. Heavy showers interrupted observation.

We dropped ten tons of bombs during the daytime upon various targets. Rain prevented flying at night.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH INCREASE GAINS.

PARIS, July 14th.

A communiqué states:—We increased our gains during the night on the outskirts of the forest of Reuz and took possession of the village of Corcy entirely from Corcy station to the chateau, and the farm of St. Paul. We took fifty prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBING AT OFFENBURG.

LONDON, July 14th.

The Air Ministry, in an official report, state:—A squadron this morning bombed railway sidings at Offenburg. Good bursts were observed. All the machines returned.

SEVENTY-FOUR RAIDS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 14th.

The Press Bureau reports that the Independent Air Force dropped 84 tons of bombs during 74 raids in Germany during June.

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA

ITALIANS' IMMEDIATE AIM.

PARIS, July 14th.

The newspapers draw attention to the advance in Albania and point out that the immediate aim is to clear out the enemy from the mountainous regions south of the Semet river and its tributary, the Devoll.

Figaro, referring to the final aims, says the occupation of Albania and the advance to north of Lake Ochrida will place the Bulgarian army in a dangerous position.

Austrian Report.

LONDON, July 14th.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—We have organised a new defensive line in Albania.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE END OF SUBMARINISM.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S PROPHECY.

LONDON, July 14th.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, speaking at Southampton and referring to his February prophecy that submarine warfare would be defeated by August, said that ships were not being sunk as fast as they were being built, while submarines were being sunk faster than they were being built. That was what he meant by the defeat of submarine warfare. He was confident that the German losses would not grow less.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR TUNNEL.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO DAKAR.

LONDON, July 14th.

The Orleans Railway Company has applied for a concession for tunnelling the Straits of Gibraltar, in furtherance of the scheme to run a railway from Paris to Dakar. The execution of the scheme would ultimately establish railway communication between London and Cape Town when the Channel Tunnel is built. Traffic facilities between Dakar and South America would be greatly improved.

ALIENS IN GREAT BRITAIN
HOME SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 14th.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave, dealing with the Alien question, agreed that a continuance of enemy outrages upon humanity must reasonably and naturally affect the point of view from which we approached such questions. Public opinion must be taken into account to a reasonable degree. The Government proposed to ask a committee for each county to undertake the revision of exemptions from internment in the case of men and of exemptions from repatriation in the case of women. Where exemption was continued the reasons would be publicly available. Naturalisation certificates would be reviewed, and those issued during the war were not likely to be continued unless there were good public reasons. A retrospective requirement would be made that no name could be changed without a Home Office certificate. The Home Secretary was unable to agree to the proposal to summarily discharge persons of enemy origin in Government offices, but he proposed that only natural-born Britons be employed there during the war, unless national reasons justified exceptions. The Government proposed that all aliens, besides enemy aliens, should possess identity books.

GERMAN BANKS DOOMED.

He foreshadowed further steps to deport undesirable non-enemy aliens and outlined further restrictions as regards enemy businesses, including the liquidation and winding up of enemy banks as soon as possible. (Cheers.) This step would be no good if the banks could be re-opened after the war. German banks in the past were used as a means of obtaining British trade and connections, and it was, therefore, right to treat them specially. The Government, therefore, proposed to legislate on the lines of the Non-Ferrous Metals Act, whereby no enemy bank could be opened in Great Britain for a term of years after the war. The Bill empowered the Home Secretary to revoke certificates of naturalisation, where fraudulently obtained, and also to revoke certificates of disqualification, criminals, notable bad characters, and persons who had lived abroad for seven years.

PRIME MINISTER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, July 14th.

In the House of Commons, winding up the debate on the alien enemy question, Mr. Lloyd George said a good test was whether the aliens had thrown in their lot with us, but in war time naturalisation was most suspicious. There was need for a strong and impartial committee to reconsider the cases solely in the light of public interest. Every British set-back brought him letters from Germans in this country rejoicing at the event. This state of things must be stopped.

The Prime Minister emphasised the importance of furnishing the Revising Committee with evidence upon which they could adjudicate. The Germans themselves were responsible for the present deep public sentiment against those not yet interned, owing to the continual outrages on hospital ships and upon helpless prisoners. Aliens should now be searched out very minutely.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND

STATUS OF ALIENS BILL.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave, moving the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, said all the self-governing Dominions and India, excepting Australia, had approved of the draft, but Australia had indicated its dissent. The main purpose was to give wider powers to revoke naturalisation certificates. The Bill did not deal with many difficult questions in connection with the law of nationality, but he hoped that the policy of making nationality laws would not be abandoned. The Government proposed to refer the question to an Advisory Committee of experts.

The House of Commons has passed the

second reading of the Nationality Bill.

ADMIRAL SIMS ENTERTAINED

INFLUENCE OF AMERICANS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 14th.

Mr. Asquith, entertaining Admiral Sims at the National Liberal Club, said that President Wilson had done more than any statesman to concentrate the minds of men on a League of Nations. Our dominating world-wide aim, whose practical embodiment was most urgent, was a constructive problem of international statesmanship.

Admiral Sims emphasised that the safe transport of one million American troops was due very largely to the British Navy and mercantile marine. The submarine menace was now ended.

Admiral Sims said that he died with the King on Tuesday. His Majesty, telling him reports from the Western Front, said it was impossible to exaggerate the influence of the American forces' success, fighting alongside the Australians. One Australian officer, questioned, was most enthusiastic about the Americans.

Admiral Sims, referring to the previous fighting of the American Marines, when they were badly cut up, said that some of the wounded, questioned, stated that they were a little afraid of the Boche before they met him, but they found that the Boche would not stand up and fight man for man. He was good enough behind a machine-gun, but was afraid of cold steel.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KORNILOFF EAGER TO FIGHT THE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 14th.

An undated telegram from Moscow states that General Korniloff has issued a proclamation declaring that he is willing to acknowledge the power of the Soviet and that he is willing to command an Army against the Germans; also that he will negotiate for Allied assistance against Germany.

General Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force, and asks the population of the Don district to receive him as a friend.

EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE.
POWER THAT WILL CRUSH THE KAISER.

A Russian naval officer who served in Rodjestyevsky's fleet on its journey from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan records in his diary his first and only glimpse of England, in the early dawn, and he thus describes what he saw looming through the morning fog:—"That little clod of earth, so rich, so great, so powerful called England."

In no period of her history, full as that history is of the evidence of greatness and of power, has that little clod of earth given stronger evidence of the richness of courage and the magnitude of racial morale, says a home paper of April 20th, than in the past thirty days of trial, more particularly in the battles of the Lys and the area north of it. Bacon tells us that while "Prosperity doth best discover Vice," Adversity doth best discover Virtue. The adversity of the last ten days has brought into vivid relief the virtue, the valour, the limitless courage of the British soldier, and ought to impress on us once and for all that a race endowed with such qualities, though it may—in the words of Sir Douglas Haig's masterly message—have to "fight with its back to the wall," yet wins its way through in the end.

PECKSNIFFIAN KAISER.

The Kaiser appears to have been somewhat impressed, if not oppressed, by the terrible evidence of the havoc wrought by him. All Highest of War Lords, and the ambitions of those who surround him, for we learn that he has given voice to some pious and Pecksniffian phrases depicting the terrible misery brought about by this world cataclysm of which he is beyond contradiction the author.

The country is rough and difficult, no doubt, but the real truth is that the British soldiers' character is more rugged and more unshakable in battle than any country. Look at his record this past week; a record almost unequalled in history.

He denies Bethune to the enemy, who has vainly sought to grin it for ten whole days; he denies him at Robecq, he bars his way to Hazebrouck in the Forest of Nieppe; he faces south on the Metzer-Wytschete line, covering the heights whose possession is vital to the safety of his comrades in the Ypres sector; he counter-strikes now here, now there, and bars the road to Ois and the sea. Bit by bit with the sharp file of British courage, he wears down the mass of imperial metal every time it rolls his way. He may be forced to retire, but still he turns, waits for it to roll again, and files off a bit more. His record in the past week is that for the moment he has brought the Kaiser's hosts once again almost to a standstill.

BROAD VIEWS NEEDED.

A few days back there was much elation because minor counter-strokes had restored Metzer and Wytschete to our possession, followed hot-bed by undue depression because we had again to release our hold on these two places. Struggles such as those in which we are now involved require broad vision. Too close an attention to the actual details of the conflict destroys perspective and sense of proportion.

For the moment we see the enemy held in two great efforts—the one to separate us from our Allies, the other to destroy us in detail. In both cases his losses have been so great that even the Kaiser is appalled at the volume of good German blood flowing through the abattoir that he designed, opened, and blessed. Will the enemy in desperation, break off battle in the north, as he broke it off at Amiens, and try his luck elsewhere, or will he persist in his effort to drive the British into the sea?

For the moment it would appear that he will essay a further great effort midway between those already made.

Napoleon, writing to his brother Joseph in 1809 in answer to that weak-minded monarch's New Year greetings, replied that he thought the year would be a busy one, as he calculated that he needed a full year wherein to pacify Europe. He tried for five whole years to "pacify" Europe, and in the end Europe gave him his quietus, administering the coup de grace a year later. History takes the long view, and is apt to repeat itself, and though the ambitions and armed strength of the Kaiser may exceed those of Napoleon, yet the power and resources of this little clod of earth and of that great continent from which many mighty *Megatonnes* now bring the fighting word of the pilgrims of liberty are sufficient, be the ebb and flow of battle what it may, to crush the Kaiser as Europe crushed Napoleon.

A GENERAL WITHOUT STARCH.

Brigadier-General R. D. Oldman, who has just been wounded, is one of the discoveries of the present war. He is only forty-one years of age, and is extraordinarily popular throughout the Army. His total lack of official starch, being well illustrated by the following story:—In the village of Gorce, which lies between Festubert and Bethune, General Oldman one day passed a young sentry who failed to present arms to him. More in sorrow than in anger the brigadier went back to the sentry. "Why did you not salute me?" he asked. "P-p-please, sir, I didn't know who you were." "Well," said the brigadier, "I may not look like a blankety general, but I am one."

THE BIG BATTLE.
A SIDE PICTURE.

It was only yesterday that Jimmy went up to the guns. Always cheerful and bright, he was our "Sunshine." With a snatch of song, one of his quaint remarks or everlasting quotations, he kept us cheerful when the hours were sad.

I came down to the wagon lines, took over his bed, and he went up. Three hours later a telephone message came saying that he was wounded. I raced down to the busy ambulance to see him, and found him just recovering consciousness. He gazed at me dully and without recognition. Bandages covered his body and legs—God-made, and all for that!

"Hello, Jay!" at last. I gripped his hand.

"Where am I?" He looked down at the bandages. "I've been hit."

"I nodded."

"Where?"

"Legs and back."

His hand crept up to his head, and came down.

"Here's another."

I looked behind his ear: it was not much and had been overlooked in the fearful rush, but the blood ran.

"Yes," I answered, "your head is bloody, Jimmy."

He twisted his pale lips to a smile.

"But unbleed, old top—unbleed." And he faintly.

That's all! "Our heads are bloody—but unbleed."

"It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishments the scroll, I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul."

We had pushed up into a salient. Our guns were far forward, and all ammunition must be carried on pack-mules along the road which ran through the swamp. No other way was practicable, for the ground on either side was shell-ploughed and waterlogged, impassable for man or beast.

Upon that stretch of road the enemy fired, neglecting other targets for that one vital artery of communication.

At any cost the ammunition must be supplied to the guns, so through that hell of bursting shells our men dragged reluctant mules in order that our firing might not cease.

It is one thing to go "over the top," at least seeing the enemy and rushing to grips with him; it is another to take two terrified mules into a barrage from an unseen foe—to go into what seems certain death without chance of retaliation or reply. What wonder that the column broke; that gaps appeared in the train that animals stampeded and wrenched themselves free!

Our "pill-box" was beside the road, between it and the one which sheltered the guns the Hun barrage crept up and down.

A convoy appeared outside our shelter, halted a moment, and then went on. The Boche fire increased in fury; shells fell like hail; mules stampeded, dragged the men along the road, off it, and into the mud. I left the "pill-box" to keep up the rear.

Opposite me a boy of about eighteen or nineteen dragged two terrified brutes. He turned to me, scared and sickly grin upon his face. "Pretty warm, isn't it, sir?"

"It is. Stick it, we'll soon be there."

"Bang! A shell burst beneath his horse's belly and hurled the pair across the road. The lad and I were thrown into the mud. He picked himself up and turned to me as I scrambled out of the filthy quagmire. "What shall I do now, sir?"

He looked back at the pill-box; looked at the convoy already crossing the crest. "No, sir, I'll go on until we get there."

And empty-handed he went.

It was a piece of useless bravery—thank God he returned safely—but it represents the spirit of to-day. We are going on. Though everything be wrested from us, though we go through hell, we are going on.—JOHN JAY.

PASSPORTS FOR LADIES.

Says Truth—I have often wondered how, in spite of the strict regulations against the issue of passports to ladies to travel abroad, some of them manage to obtain the official permits.

Some light may be thrown upon the problem by the following incident. An officer who had been ill after service in East Africa received an appointment in India. His wife applied to accompany him, putting in medical certificates from eminent authorities that her presence was necessary in order that his health should be thoroughly re-established. At first she was told she could go, but later she was informed that no passports were being issued to women.

Soon afterwards, however, this lady heard that an acquaintance of her own, with no special claim to consideration, had been granted a passport. She accordingly renewed her application to the India Office, citing the case which had come to her notice. She was informed that no passport had been issued to the lady in question. Having verified the facts, she next applied to another official at the India Office, who informed her that the other lady's passage was granted as the result of a personal interview she had with the confidential lady clerk at the India Office. Thereupon she made yet another application to the Under-Secretary of State for India of the Military Department, which was laid before some departmental committee. It was again rejected from which I draw the conclusion that in the India Office the "confidential lady clerk" has more power than an Under-Secretary of State. No wonder there is a suspicion that applications do not meet with equal consideration and are not decided on their merits.

OUR LONDON LETTER

THE WITCHES' CAULDRON OF IRISH TROUBLE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 20th.

This week the country is all agog over the Irish conspiracy. The Sinn Féin leaders have been arrested, and it is a perplexing question how best to deal with them. When Cromwell was in the Emerald Isle his plan was to shoot traitors out of hand, or else ship them to the Barbadoes. But other times, other manners. The danger is that political wire-pullers may get the ear of the Government, and that, as in the case of the rebels who fomented the Irish Rebellion in 1910, the official attitude will be one of gentle chiding.

For some time past I have tried to indicate with a discretion that the Postal Censor ought to admire how things have been going in the "distressful country." But everyone kept hoping for the best and that things would come right in the end. On the other hand, it was plain that something dramatic must happen, considering how the Sinn Féin leaders were preaching sedition openly all over Ireland. No sane man would let a parcel of lunatics loose to strike matches as they pleased in a munition factory; and yet that is what has been going on for more than a year across St. George's Channel.

THE "BRAINS" OF THE MOVEMENT.

The curious fact to note is that the "brains" of the Irish rebel movement are not to be found among the peasantry, or the landed class to which Parnell belonged, or the business community. The directing figures are mainly writers and artists who are more or less removed from practical affairs—men like Darrell Figgis, with some reputation as a poet; or persons of non-British extraction like Edmund de Valera, the acknowledged head of Sinn Féin, who is Spanish; and Madam Markiewicz, who is a Pole.

These people make no secret of the fact that they want to "scrap" everything in the nature of settled Government and start afresh on lines acceptable to themselves. The most charitable construction to put upon their action is to say that they are visionaries and dreamers. They resemble the Bolsheviks whose theories ruined Russia, and like these also, they have made the ignorant populace their dupes. There is the further resemblance that German gold is the motive power, an ingredient to make a devil's brew of the trouble.

TACKLING THE ALIEN.

The Home Secretary's Bill to amend the Act relating to the registration of aliens is welcomed as a measure designed to effect a reform that has been long overdue. It is intended to grant power to the Secretary of State to revoke certificates of naturalisation where there is reason to believe the person to whom naturalisation papers were issued has been disloyal in word or deed, has been in prison, is not of good repute, or is not ordinarily resident in this country.

One clause in the proposed amending measure is of interest to British communities overseas. Where a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to a person in any part of the Empire—in Hongkong, for instance—and the individual comes to England to reside, his papers may be taken from him if thought desirable. But in every such case the Government of that part of the Empire which issued the certificate will be communicated with beforehand. The only serious criticism of the proposals is to the effect that they are not drastic enough. More power, it is said, ought to be conferred upon the Secretary of State to revoke the certificates. The most dangerous enemy within our gates is the alien foreigner who has been careful to make himself a British citizen on paper.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Another war-time piece of legislation of quite a different kind is the Lord Chancellor's Bill to abolish trial by jury except in cases involving fraud, libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, and breach of promise of marriage. This means that only in actions affecting character will the parties be entitled to a jury. There is also a provision in the Bill empowering a Coroner to hold inquests without a jury except where murder or manslaughter is suspected.

Although the proposed Act is intended to apply for the duration of the war only it is viewed with the greatest misgiving in legal circles. Trial by jury is one of the inalienable privileges of a Briton. On the ground of war necessity we have calmly given up innumerable rights already; but it seems that there is no limit to encroachments on the liberty of the subject. The plea in this case is that men are so fully occupied with war work, and so many are in the Army, that time should not be demanded for jury service as in the days of peace.

FIGHTING THE SUBMARINES.

It is good to know that there is a feeling in the Navy of intense satisfaction and encouragement at the progress now being made to deal with U-boat piracy. This is altogether apart from the success of the operations that resulted in the "botting-up" of Zebrugga and Ostend. The rate at which the Germans are able to produce submarines can be estimated, and it is believed that they cannot launch boats faster than we are able to sink them. There are no official statistics available on this subject, for the Admiralty wisely declines to publish figures of U-boat sinkings; but other means are available for arriving at an accurate judgment. The German Naval writers and German newspapers generally are admitting, though with reluctance, that submarine "frighting" is a fiasco.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

FIRST HALF COMPLETED.

INCREDIBLE EXPENDITURE.

The opening of the so-called Cape to Cairo railway for through traffic from Capetown to Bukama, on the Upper Congo, is a fact of great significance, says a writer in a contemporary. The distance from point to point is 2,700 miles. The more completion of so long a line of railway, through country comparatively thinly populated, is of itself an achievement worthy of notice in view of the fact that the work has been done, and the money found, by a little group of individuals who refused to be discouraged by official hostility or official indifference. A fair index to the nature of the achievement in this aspect is the fact that the whole continent of Africa in 1876 possessed only 400 miles of railway, while five years later, in 1881, the railway northwards from Capetown only extended 300 miles. As the world knows, the Cape to Cairo railway has been obliged, in the absence of official help or encouragement, to crawl on from stage to stage on the strength of private mining discoveries. Kimberley, the Rand, Rhodesia, and finally Katanga, are the names which indicate the stages by which the advance has been achieved, and each of them is now associated the world over with mineral output of one kind or another. That the latest stage of all has actually been completed at the height of a great war, when, in view of the cost of freights and raw material, steel rails delivered in the heart of the Dark Continent represent an almost incredible expenditure is probably explained by the immense value of the resources of the Katanga mining area.

VAST COPPER DEPOSITS.

The clue is to be found in the vast copper deposits discovered hereabouts by Mr. George Grey, the brother of the ex-Foreign Secretary. "After spending £100,000 (in promoting Mr. Grey's mining expedition)," writes Mr. Robert Williams, whose energy was largely responsible for the progress of the railway line from the Rand northwards, "I was satisfied that we had proved among other things the existence of a great copper belt, probably the greatest in all the world, extending over 250 miles of country—in short a copper Rand." In June last year Katanga was giving tangible proof of its mineral resources. The smelting works there had already yielded a total value of £2,000,000 sterling, although they were only opened in 1912. Their output last year was 30,000 tons of copper of a value of £4,000,000 and every facility that could make for the increase of the output was being afforded. At last the continuous railway from the south is open and, thanks to the foresight of the King of the Belgians, it is also possible, by alternate river and railway, to transport the product of the mines down the Congo to the coast of West Africa. Thus the necessities of war time have at last wrung from the British Government a measure of recognition and of help for the Cape to Cairo scheme which in peace time no appeals, whether based on the value of the ores involved, the strategical and civilising influences of the railway, or the contingent enhancement of British prestige, could achieve. The long existing gap between Broken Hill and the frontier of the Belgian Congo has at last been bridged.

THE FINAL CONSUMMATION.

Will the next step be taken also—the bridging of the 2,500 miles which still lie between Bukama and Khartoum? In all probability the answer, so far as the duration of the war is concerned, is in the negative. That the final consummation will ultimately be achieved, and the long existing gap between Broken Hill and the frontier of the Belgian Congo has at last been bridged, is almost certain. The time has gone by when Lord Cromer, speaking as the British Agent in Cairo, could refuse a private negotiator the lease of a pier on the upper Nile to provide the terminus of the great railway. The war has rendered the British Government and its representatives more amenable to the reasonable proposals of pioneers; a great State subsidised corporation exists which would ensure financial and political backing for such an enterprise; and finally the attitude of British bankers, from the Governor of the Bank of England and his board downwards, is such that it would now be considered disgraceful for men such as Rhodes to be compelled to resort to German financiers for the backing requisite to the success of their undertaking. The completion of the first half of the great line should be of great service to the Allied cause, and probably marks a clearly defined watershed between the old official attitude to pioneer work in Africa and the attitude which in future will characterise the British Government's policy in that country.

THE ATTACK ON THE PREMIER.

There is very strong resentment among the more staid and responsible members of the Liberal party that owes allegiance to Mr. Asquith over the attack the ex-Prime Minister led against Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the Maurice affair. Indeed, I am informed that they have intimated to the Party Whips that they must not be counted upon to back any similar attacks in future. Being Englishmen first and party men afterwards, they say that it is putting too great a strain upon their political loyalty to expect them to assist again in "sniping" the First Minister of the Crown in the midst of the war. How it came to pass that such an ardent Parliamentary hand as Mr. Asquith lent himself to further the business puzzles everyone; and this incident (though it may seem strange to say so) has damaged him as a public man more even than his "Wait-and-see" policy in the early days of the war.

PRESS AND PARLIAMENT.

LORD BURNHAM'S VIEW.

Lord Rhonda, who was unable to attend the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on May 10th, sent 1,000 guineas, saying, "The willing compliance of the public in the numerous and oftentimes irritating orders that the Food Ministry have found it necessary to impose must be largely attributed to the patriotic co-operation of the Press."

Lord Burnham, presiding, said Lord Rhonda had done much to improve the health of the people—(laughter)—and had enabled many of the fashionable doctors of London to go to the front with a clear conscience. On their return they would find their patients in a far better state of preservation than might have been expected. (Laughter.)

In the fiery furnace of this awful war our institutions had been twisted out of recognition. None had stood and would stand the cruel test so well as the Newspaper Press, said Lord Burnham. He regretted he could not say that Parliament had to any large extent increased its hold on the affections and respect of the people. Perhaps that had been inevitable. At the same time it had no doubt emphasised what he believed to be the fact that during these times the Newspaper Press had given the fullest and freest expression to public opinion.

Some people might look on government by the Press as national degradation, but in the development of democracy it was the bounden duty of the Newspaper Press to help the Government of the people. Surely when we were extending the bounds of our suffrage it was impossible to reach the outlying millions of the people except through the Press. He did not know what the cinematograph might become in the course of time, but for fashioning opinion of the day it was through the Newspaper Press that democracy must carry on its own government.

Donations amounting to over £3,500 cheque, collected £3,000 from his personal resources, being nearly £3,000 in excess of the previous high record. Lord Rhonda, in addition to his own friends.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

STORIES OF GERMAN CRUELTY.

Further evidence of German ill-treatment of British soldiers prisoners in furnished by Corporal Edward Watts, who has been sent home on furlough to his home in Fenkirk-road, Hackney-road, London, after an escape from enemy captivity which resulted in the death of his companion in flight, Sapper J. R. Smith, who was a fine young fellow, standing 6ft. 2in., a telegraphist from the post-office at Coventry, who had been in France for nearly three years. His father is a member of the Holland and County Council, and he is a son of a family of the name of Watts.

The men were interned in a large prison camp at Densin (France), where "the food was very bad and also the accommodation for sleeping." Three hundred British, including Watts and Smith, were marched twenty miles to Cambrai, where "at night, after finishing work, we used to pick nettles, dandelions, and potato peelings, and boil them together for food; that is why so many of our chaps are down with dysentery." Watts and Smith tried to escape. They eluded the guard, but were in such a weak state that, after going some distance, they found themselves "absolutely dead beat," and sought shelter in an old dug-out, where they were recaptured and taken to another camp. Here "everything was as bad as it could be. We were treated worse than dogs." They were paraded before a court of officers, and told they were to be shot at dawn the next day for attempting to escape. "As an example to others."

It was then April 12th, and that night the captives, driven to desperation, made a last effort to reach the British line, twelve miles away. Again eluding the guard, they struck for Arras, following the main road to Arras-Cambrai road. On the second night, before they knew where they were, they got up to the German wire, and were charged. Smith made for a roadside ditch and Watts for a shell-hole. Watts continues: "I heard a groan, but owing to the machine-gun firing and bombs, I dared not move for a quarter of an hour. When things got quiet, I crawled to where Jack was, and found him dead. We then then restars for the British line, where being in German clothes, he was mistaken for a German. He got in, however, and collapsed. A party was sent to bring in Smith, but saw it was too risky to get the body through the wire, and the patrol withdrew.

PRISONERS' PARCELS.

Privates L. M. Speirs and R. C. Royston, of the Canadian Scottish, who have made their escape from Germany, have related their experiences to a Press representative. The treatment which the Germans meted out to their captives was devilish," they said. "We were sent to a noted strafe camp at Griesen, where we were put into a small room which had no windows and no means of ventilation, and the door was always kept shut. The atmosphere became terrible. While there we were fed on bread and water, and only small quantities of that. Many of the parcels from home were withheld for five weeks, and then, instead of handing them to us, a German officer opened each parcel and dumped the contents into a big tub. The result was that everything was spoiled. It was a source of great amusement to the Hunns."

The two soldiers made their escape together. "We had a narrow shave," said one. "When we had passed a second line of sentries and thought that we were over the frontier we walked boldly up to a house and asked the woman where we were. She told us Germany, and very kindly pointed our road to safety. I can tell you, we were not long following it."

GREAT RUSSIAN GENERAL STARVING.

PATHTIC LETTER.

One of the most famous generals in Russia begging for work to buy bread and his family starving! Such is the state of affairs to which the Bolsheviks have reduced their country, as revealed in a letter received from Petrograd.

The writer of the letter, a translation of which we reproduce below, has been called "the Lord Roberts of Russia," and during the seventy-five years of his life has rendered immense services to his country as a soldier and diplomatist.

PETROGRAD, April 15th.

Dear Boris,—It was impossible till now to answer your interesting letter of November 12th, because no communication was possible; nevertheless, all that could be accomplished in the interior of, alas! late Russia has been done. It is regrettable that such suspicious characters as — and — meddled in our cause. Little could be done by correspondence, as never in the late régime was there such a strict, Argus-eyed, and bullying censorship as at present.

With regard to "personal liberty" at the present moment, every district committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies—such a district consisting of several of the former police districts—can without responsibility search, arrest, and shoot anybody. We live in unbelievable conditions of the most dreadful despotism exercised by ignorant, vulgar, and corrupt elements. Of Russia nobody thinks. The class war has annulled and cancelled motherland, religion, truth, honour, and self-respect, exchanging for them mischief, rape, and robbery, and stopping at nothing. The aim excuses the means; of other morality there is none.

FACTORY STOLEN.

Feodor has tried several times to come to Petrograd, but he himself was robbed. His works have been seized by the workmen, and he is glad to be still alive, although at the same time we have no accurate news of him. It is well that you have not come here at present.

Here, all industrial and financial life has stopped. The workmen are discharged. Works are closing. The army is non-existent. Officers are cutting ice as workmen on the river and also selling papers in the street in order not to die of hunger.

For my many years of service in nearly every branch of administration the council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has absolutely deprived me of my means of existence. My pension has been annulled to the last farthing. All the Government's loans have been cancelled, and since December last the coupons have been valueless. As I have no other means of subsistence, I and my family are at present starving.

BANKS SHUT.

We have let out rooms in my flat, and I myself am looking for work. Latest things have been very difficult, as the banks are closed or "nationalised" (1) and industrial and commercial life scarcely exists.

In the presence of such circumstances I have decided to address myself to you for assistance. Such a state of affairs will not last for ever, and some day an end will come. Will no British firm wish to use my experience, with my knowledge of languages by giving me an agency here or somehow or other utilising my services? At the same time, understand, I do not wish to receive money for nothing. I do not seek a high position at a large salary. I only wish for work, that is all; to have a modest piece of bread. Whatever the work is it is just the same so long as it is honest.

Russia, I know, and here I am trusted. Speak in this direction with your friends. Perhaps they will consider me a useful agent, one who is unable to be disloyal. Leaving Petrograd will not frighten me if it is necessary for business.—Daily Express.

FLYING TRAVEL.

LONGEST JOURNEY 5 DAYS.

Flying performances and possibilities were discussed by Mr. G. Holt Thomas, managing director of the Aircraft Company, addressing the American Luncheon Club in London recently.

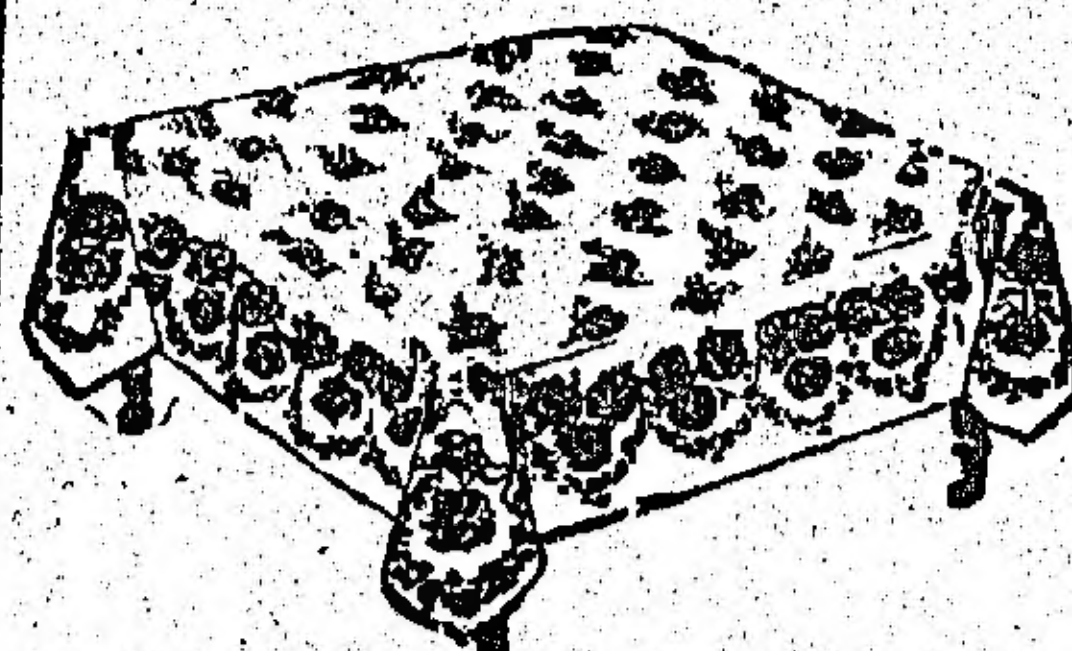
Aerial pioneers, he said, were looked on as fanatics for some time years. But a great many of these pioneers agree with him that the recent German advance could not have taken place if we had enough aeroplanes and could have kept every railway line blocked, and undertaken that no military forces could pass along the roads. Quite apart from ordinary military warfare, a few hundred aeroplanes stopped hundreds of thousands of Germans by machine guns and bombing. If business men had grasped what flying meant since the French manoeuvres of 1910 we should have won the war by aeroplanes some time ago. It is just as important to realise now the effect of the aerial linking up of England and America.

If we and our Allies could settle what our aerial routes would be, the Germans would have to come into the business side only by our invitation.

If a firm wanted to send a man to Paris quickly they sent him by aeroplane. It is said the aeroplane is not a commercial proposition because it cannot carry a motor-car. It can carry weights greater than a motor-car. From London to Berlin—he supposed we should go there some day—the fastest ordinary route was 301 hours, by aeroplane it is 7½ hours. To Constantinople the fastest route was 72 hours, but with an aeroplane at only 80 miles an hour we can get there in 20 hours. Petrograd is 50 hours away by the fastest route, and an aeroplane would take only 18. There is no place on earth farther than five days from London at 80 miles an hour.

THRIFTY HOUSEKEEPERS

WILL NOTE THESE OFFERINGS.



BLEACHED

COTTON

TABLE CLOTHS

Size 70 x 70 ins.

A GOOD WEARING TABLE CLOTH AT MUCH BELOW

TO-DAY'S REPLACING VALUE.

Price \$4.50 Each.

TABLE NAPKINS.

BLEACHED COTTON DAMASK NAPKINS

SERVICEABLE WEAR.

Size 23 x 23 inches.

Price \$4.50 Dozen.

Worth \$5.00 per dozen to Replace.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Tel. 92.

Chinese Name "WAYLOO."

[288]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SALE FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
S.S. "EQUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived

from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Cargo will be landed at their risk into the

Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that

they must produce an Import Permit signed by

the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,

Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be

completing.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 2 P.M.,

and THURSDAY, 18th July, 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month

of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undisposed after the 15th July, 1918, will be

subject to re-sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1918. [88]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

AFRICA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL

AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying

His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this port as usual, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers,

accommodation in the connecting vessel

secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France

and London (under arrangement) will be

conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to

Bombay and there transhipped to the

conveying Steamer for Marseilles and

London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until

3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents

and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.

apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,

Acting Superintendent.

[1]

ON SALE,

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day

of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years.

Price \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office and Local Booksellers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

T

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 15th July, Noon.	
AMOI AND SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th July, 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th July, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKANG"	On 23rd July, Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAIRONG" — | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 19th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Main Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO			1st	1st

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA ...	KAWACHI MARU ...12,500...MON. INABA MARU ...12,600...SAT.	2nd July, 11 A.M. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KORE & YOKOHAMA ...	AKI MARU ...12,500...SAT. TANGO MARU ...12,500...SAT.	30th July 11 A.M. 17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUSSARDI, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...		For dates of sailing
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...		apply at the Company's
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...		Office.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU — Fri. 19th July, at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU — Wed. 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 262 and 263

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

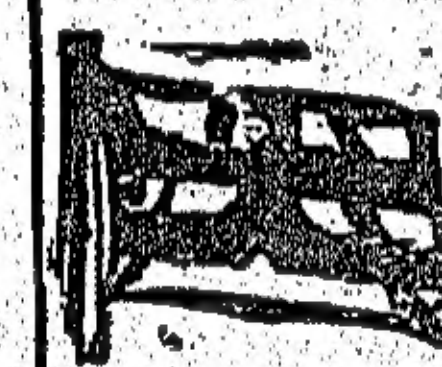
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Japan.

MANILA MARU — MONDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSHU MARU" — THURSDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1 Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Building. O. H. BITEY, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

